SUMMER, 1860.

SUMMER, 1850.

The namal quarterly issue of Farmionania Hara for Gentler's wear, is this day amounced.
Unsurpassed in variety, unexcelled in quality, and artistic in Unsurpassed in variety, unexcelled in quality, and artistic in sproportions, it cannot fail to commend itself to the taste of the sproportion, it cannot fail to commend itself to the taste of the sproportion, it cannot fail to commend the first had been supported by the surpassed in the straw Hat Department; while the sortment of Ceps and Cloth Hata is unequalled. TUTRILL Hatter, No. 366 Broadway. Opposite International Hotel

BLOOM BEAVER.—Gentlemen's Dress Hat, the teading style for Summer, introduced by GENIN, No. 513 Broadway.

BROADWAY SERPASSED-STRAW GOODS .- Ev BROADWAY

err veriety of new styles, at reduced prices.

KELLOGG, No. 381 Canal-st.

First and ONLY IMPORTATION, the JEDDO HATS, of woven straw, for sale ONLY by
ORNIN, No. 513 Broadway.

ZEPHYR MERINO UNDERGARMENTS, FOR LADIES, GENTLEMEN, AND CHILDREN, Every Size and Quality, At

MEN'S GOODS.

SHIRTS, UNDER-SHIRTS, DRAWERS, NECK-TIRS, GLOVES, &c., in large variety, at the popular store No. 61 Nassau-st, at retail very low prices.

INA PERIOD & SON.

JAPANESE ARE COMING, and Ladies, if you wish handsome GATEER BOOTS, with heels, at 12/, Slippers and Tyes at 6 and 7/ per pair, with Beys', Misses' and Children' Boots and Shoes, all styles and prices, patronise MILER & Co. No. 587 Canal-st.

REMOVAL. BALL, BLACK & Co.,

In vacating their old premises, corner of Broadway and Murrayst, will close for a few days, preparatory to opening their new
Stors, corner of Broadway and Prince-st., of which due notice
will be given.

New-York, June 14, 1950.

THE METROPOLITAN BANK-NOTE REPORTER corrected by the Metropolitan Bank and Gwynne & Day, will be issued This MORNING, describing several new counterfeits. For sale by the News Dealers.

UNDERGARMENTS FOR WARM WEATHER. Durable, and Unahrinkable. All Sizes and Qualities Call, Examine, and Compare. A. RANKIN & Co., No. 96 Bowery

"Japanees," "Great Eastern," and "DE GROOTS" Granite Hall Clothing House, No. 142 Fulton-st. are the "Items" of the day. Summer Suit, #3 to #10; Alpana Coats, #2 to #5, other garments in proportion. Call at "DE GROOTS," No. 142 Fulton-st., between Broadway and Nassan.

Rush for SUMMER CLOTHING at No. 145 Fulton-st. Those Alpaca Sacks and Links Dustries attract the crowd-Look for No. 145.

CAUTION.

Colored fireworks are well known to be liable to spontaneous combustion, and, unless made by experienced pyrotechnists, are positively dangerous. Enous's productions are free from this danger to life and property, and can be had at all times, by applying at their depot, No. 172 Broadway, sorner of Maiden-lane.

SARATOGA, NEWPORT, AND CANTRELL.

Missoe', Mastere', and Children's Shoes, Guiters and Bilippers for
ladies: patent leather, French calfskin, and substantial Boots for
country wear for gentlemen, at CANTRELL's, No. 813 Broadway,
between 11th and 12t-hrts.

BRANDRETH'S PILLS.

For one hundred and nine years, they have never failed to re store health when they have been used at the commence sickness, and where nature was not entirely exhausted. No. 294 Canal st., 296 Bowery,

No. 4 Union Square, and at Campbell's, Corner of 8th-av. and 28th-at. Price, 25 Cents per Box.

SUPERIOR DRESS SHIRTS TO ORDER, Manufactured by S. A. HUTCHINSON, And a perfect fit guaranteed, at URION ADAM'S, No. 637 Broadway. GROVER & BAKER'S NOISELESS

WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING-MACHINES.

"We prefer them for family use."—[Tribune.

"They are the favorites for families."—[Times.
Office, No. 506 Broadway, New-York.

GEORGE B. SLOAT & CO.'s CELEBRATED ELLIP-

WILLCOX & GIBBS'S SEWING-MACHINE. "Is a public benefaction."—[Boston Transcript.
"Is preëminently adapted to family use."—[Phil. Eve. Jour Price \$10. Salesroom No. 588 Broadway, opp. St. Nicholas

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE, Wig and Toupee Testory, No. 16 Bond st. Private entrance for ladies. The Dye applied in the sky-light rooms.

BARRY'S TRICOPHEROUS is the best and cheapest

article for Dressing, Beautifying, Cleansing, Curling, Preser and Restoring the Hair. Ludies, try it. Sold by Druggists WHISKY .- S. T. SUIT'S KENTUCKY SALT RIVER

Boundon sold by all Druggists. Hegeman & Co., Nos. 161, 399, 511, and 756 Broadway, N. Y. SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE.

"Everybody should have a bottle."-[Tri Manufactured by II. C. Spalding & Co., No. 48 Cedar-st. Post-Office address, Box No. 3,600.

B. T. BABBITT'S Concentrated SOFT SOAP.—One box makes 40 gallons best Soft Soap, by simply adding hot water \$1 per box. Liberal discount to grocers. No. 70 Washington-st

THE STEREOSCOPIC EMPORIUM.

E. ANTHONY, No. 501 Broadway.

Catalogues sent on receipt of Stamp. Photographic materials for amateurs and the trade.

VIEWS OF RESIDENCES AND OUT-DOOR GROUPS TAKEN.

FAMILIES going to the country, who wish to Abing, time, and labor, should buy one of the "CATARACT WASHING-MACHINES."

Exhibition and Salesroom, No. 494 BROADWAY.

SILVER WARE FOR WEDDING PRESENTS,

Dr. Marsh continues to apply his Radical Cure

Tarss with success, in effecting cures of Hernis or Rupture.
Ladies waited upon by a female in private rooms. Bathing
Trusses, Supporters, Shoulder-Braces, Suspensory Bandage,
Blik Elssing Stockings, Knee-Capa and all surgical appliances, by
Manar & Co., No. 2 Vesey st., N. Y.; opposite St. Paul's Church RUPTURE RADICALLY CURED-By Dr. RIGGS'S

Water-proof Multipedal Trues. Also, a trues for varioccale, in place of suspensory bandages. Astor House, Barolay-st. FANS-PARIS FANS.

MILWARD'S NEEDLES

WHEELE & WILLIAM
SEWING MACHINE.
These Needles are made by hand, and of the best doublerefined English Cast-Steel, and WARRANTED SUPERIOR TO ALL
J. FRED. MILWARD,
NO. 31 WAITER-SL., New-York. WHEELER & WILSON'S

If any one should ask us what in our opinion, arrived at by an importial test, was the best and most honest compound remedy for preserving and beautifying the hair, and restoring gray hair to its original color, and the locks to the beld-headed we should without hexistation say Prof. O. J. Wood's Hair Rhetorartyr. See advertisement in another column.—(Louisville Journal. Sold by all Druggists. Depot No. 444 Broadway.

CLIREHUGH'S WIGS and TOUPEES are perfection.—Partings unstainable; no turning up behind; fit war ranted. Hair work of every kind. No. 200 Broadway, next to A. T. Stewart & Co.

HILL'S HAIR DYE, 50 CENTS—Black or Brown best in use. Depot, No. 1 Barclay-st. Sold by all Druggists and Petent Medicine Stores. Inimitable Hair Cutting at 1 Barclay-st.

LATER FROM HAYTI.-We have received our Hayti files to May 26.

A project is on foot to form an association for the encouragement and protection of immigration. The Moniteur announces that the President of Hayt

has recognized Mr. Louis Gaetjens as commercial agent for the United States at Saint Marc. A new fountain is to be built in Port-au-Prince, a the corner of the streets Peuple and Bel-air.

President Geffrard continued his journey through the Republic. He was everywhere received with the live liet enthusiasm. Gonzives was illuminated every night he was there. At Cape Haytien the keys of the city were presented to him on a plate of gold, and at the other towns triumphal arches, illuminations and shouts of welcome marked his progress. The journey of the President is the great topic of the day, and eclipses

President is the great topic of the day, and echpses everything else.

The colony of emigrants from Louisiana, numbering some two hundred, have settled in a desirable location near Saint Mare, in the Artibonite.

There are frequent arrivals at Port-au-Prince of American vessels laden with fish and other articles, with which the markets of Hayti are glutted. In some instances the prices these goods bring barely cover the crustom-house duties.

A steamer is announced to leave Port-au-Prince for Liverpool early in July.

New Dork Daily Tribune.

FRIDAY, JUNE 15, 1860.

TO CORRESPONDENTS. We cannot undertake to return rejected Commun.
No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communic ever is intended for insertion must be authorance and address of the writer—not mosessettion, but as a guaranty for hie good fatth. names letters for THE TRIBUNE should fe all cases be addressed to HORACE GREELEY & Co.

Messes. Davis & Woolworth, St. Joseph, Missouri, have THE DAILY and WERKLY TRIBUNE for sale.

We heartily thank the House of Representatives for having yesterday resolved to ADHERE to its own righteous and beneficent Homestead Bill and definitively rejected the miserable mockery offered by the Senate. We especially thank Mr. Colfax for having put the points of radical difference between the two bills so clearly before House and the Country. The issue on this question is now clearly made up-we are ready to go to the jury upon it. After repeated efforts to effect a compromise between the two bills, it is settled that none can be made-at least, none till the People shall have been heard from. Only madness can doubt their verdict.

We have some additional European intelligence by the Niagara. It appears that Palermo was captured by Garibaldi on the 27th of May, after a desperate combat of six hours' duration. The Royal troops took refuge in the palace and other public buildings, when they were driven out, and the palace was burnt in the evening. The loss in killed and wounded was very considerable. Other towns in Sicily had risen. The Great Eastern would leave for New-York on the day appointed. The formal presentation of the belts to Heenan and Sayers took place at the Alhambra Palace, London, on the 30th ult. At the sitting of the enlarged Council of the Austrian Empire, the Hungarian representatives proclaimed the loyalty of the Hungarian people. It is reasserted that Russian troops were being concentrated on the frontiers of Turkey An official inquiry had been instituted into the complaints of the Christians by the Turkish Government.

THE DEMOCRACY AT BALTIMORE

The National Democracy being about to resume at Baltimore the love-feast adjourned thither from Charleston, we are moved to renew our entreaty that they cease to " agitate the Nigger question." What can be the use of a persistence in this useless and dangerous agitation? Are not the interests of White men worthy of some attention Why not tell us what is the Democratic doctrine with regard to the Homestead policy? Ditto the Tariff bill now pending in the Senate? Ditto the struggle for Freedom and National integrity in Italy? Do let the "irrepressible Nigger" have the go-by for once, and pay some attention to matters of common interest to the exclusion of sectional strife! Take pattern by the Republican and the Old Gentlemen's Conventions, neither of which was convulsed nor distracted by controversies concerning Negroes.

-Another point: There must be no more experiments on the nerves of timid old ladies. The Bugaboo line of business has been entirely overdone. The public stomach is fairly turned by it. Just think of addressing to bearded men such transparent bosh as the following, which we clip from a Richmond dispatch to The Herald:

"And here I have alarming intelligence to communicate to you. From all that I can learn, from every source of informa tion, there is a settled purpose in the South—not among Demo-crats alone, but men of all political opinions—to resist by force of arms the inauguration of Lincoln, should be be elected either by the popular vote or by the House of Representatives. They say that, being elected only on a sectional issue and by Northern votes only, he would not be the President of all the States, but only of a section; that the very design of his election is to with-draw the Constitution and subvert the rights of the Southern States, and that they will therefore strike a blow in anticipation of the abolition scheme. They also say that they regard Dougles ical, and it will require great wisdom and moderation at Baltimore to solve the difficulty and avert the impending crisis. The Northern Democracy is not sufficiently alive to the danger which threatens to engulph its organization and the Union to

-After that, the Bugaboos have only to nominate Wise for President, and declare that they won't submit to the election of anybody else. Of course we should fairly trample on each other in our wild rush to vote for him, and thus the Union would be re-riveted and preserved-until the next Election.

THE TARIFF QUESTION.

That the Public Debt has been materially increased under Mr. Buchanan, though his term has been one of profound peace-that there are Twenty Millions of Treasury Notes about to fail due which the Treasury is unable to meet-that there are heavy claims against the Government which ought to be adjusted and settled-and that the President has repeatedly urged Congress to provide for the exigencies of the National service by revising and increasing the Tariff, while rendering the duties Specific, so far as possible-these are facts which the benighted can scarcely ignore. and not even the knavish will venture to deny. We do not know how much is due to the Oregon War claimants; if nothing is due, then pay them nothing; but it is utterly wrong and inexcusable to shuffle off a decision on their case, and throw the load over upon the next Administration. So with other claims, debts, or dues. Let them be squarely met and disposed of by settlement or blunt rejection; do not let the beggarly condition of the Treasury be made an eternal excuse for perpetrating injustice or temporizing with fraud. Claims unliquidated will be bought and sold; and this, whether they be good or bad, involves injustice and loss. Quick settlements are in any case essential to fair dealing by the Government with its

Mr. Morrill of Vermont devoted some time last Congress to the preparation of a Tariff bill, which has been thoroughly revised and then adopted by the House Committee of Ways and Means at this session. Thus perfected, it was brought before the House, discussed, scrutinized, and passed, by an overwhelmning majority. Only two Republicans, with searcely an American, voted against it, while several Democrats voted for it.

That bill went in due course to the Senate, where there was at one time a prospect of its passage, in spite of the overwhelming preponderance of Slave Democracy and Cotton. And this, of course, brought the great Importing interest into lively action against it, and stimulated its organs into a preternatural display of acrimony, and of volubility in calling names. Very naturally, The Evening Post-which ingloriously shrank from a discussion of the rival merits of Protection and Free Trade, though offered a circulation of its arguments among Protectionists at least ten for one | ciencies. The Postmaster of New-York is required | ground that the decree of Zuloaga deprived him of

of its own renders-takes the lead in these

We dare The Post to compare the provisions of this Tariff to which it has objected with the corresponding provisions of the Tariff of 1828, whereof its oracles, Martin Van Buren and Silas Wright, were chief architects. We are confident that the Tariff of 1360 will be found more moderate and less obnoxious in every respect to the strictures of The Post.

But the features of the proposed Tariff to which The Post most objects are mainly those which most commend it to general favor. Its Specific Duties will greatly tend to prevent fraudulent entries, and to simplify the assessment and collection of imposts. Its increased and unfluctuating duties on Iron, Steel, &c., &c., will rapidly and largely extend the production of those metals on our own soil, and diminish their importation from abroad. Instead of shipping off more Specie than our vast annual product—as we did last year—or running nore and more deeply in debt to Europe for Metals. Wares, and Fabrics, as we have been doing pretty steadily since the fatal Tariff of 1846 took full effect, we shall produce more, import less, keep our gold at home, pay off our foreign debt, and secure far steadier employment and better remuneration for our Labor than we have recently had. And it is the prospect of this that causes the fears of the importers to find utterance through The

Mr. Buchanan's Administration has imposed a considerable funded debt on the nation, such as no Government should incur in time of peace. To add the Twenty Millions of Treasury Notes to this debt would be every way impolitic and wrong. It is time that we stopped running in debt and began to pay off, and the passage of the Morrill or House bill would insure this result. True, its first effect would be to diminish Importations, and this might keep the Revenue for a time at or near the present standard; but soon the increase of Home Production, the gradual conversion of involuntary idlers, living on next to nothing, into well-paid, well-fed workers, would cause our Imports to expand to their present aggregate and beyond it. Our Imports would be relatively less, but positively more than now, because of the immense expansion of our power to consume and to pay. The agricultural valley, which now buys its Iron from Europe, would buy less Iron after a furnace had been put into successful operation therein; but its busy thousands of miners, choppers, teamsters, furnacemen, &c., &c., would very soon consume a larger aggregate of foreign goods, and contribute more per annum to the Revenue, than that valley has ever yet done. And this instance illustrates a general law. If we were this day making our own Iron, Steel, and Cloth, our Imports would be relatively smaller but positively greater than they

We trust, therefore, that the House will no tamely succumb to the Senate with regard to this vital matter. The raising of Revenue is the special prerogative of the Commons: it is contrary to the spirit and plain intent of the Constitution that this vital power should be engressed, or even equally shared, by our House of Lords. The Senate has repeatedly engrafted very important unrelated measures upon the Appropriation bills: it threatens to do this with regard to the proposed new loan to fund the Treasury Notes; and what can be done by that body may be done by the House also. If the Senate shall succeed in funding the Treasury Notes without consenting to an increase of the Tariff, we must believe the House majority deficient in courage and resolution. And, let it not be forgotten, those who declaim so loudly against what they style the Morrill Tariff have not seen fit to propose any other.

THE FOWLER DEFALCATION.

The report of the Postmaster-General on th Fowler defalcation, in answer to the call upon him by the House of Representatives, shows clearly what we had already presumed, that only by most culpable negligence, if not complicity at Washinglating from quarter to quarter, and to reach so heavy an amount. So long ago as the close of the year 1856, the accounts of Mr. Fowler, as rendered at the Sixth Auditor's office, showed a deficit of \$8,985. This was increased at the close of the next quarter to \$17,687. By the middle of 1857 it had reached the amount of \$23,020. On the 8th of August a delusive settlement was made by which this deficit appeared to be canceled-the receipts of the week ending with that date being appropriated for this purpose, instead of being deposited, as they should have been, in the Sub-

Treasury, to the credit of the current quarter. Mr. Fowler appears to have been stimulated by the indulgence thus shown him to still bolder operations. In the course of the next quarter, \$40,974 were added to the deficit, which, by the 30th of September, 1858, amounted to \$75,879. On the 15th of November following, another delusive settlement took place, the receipts for the current quarter up to that time being employed to balance the old account. The Sixth Auditor, whose books show conclusively this gradually accumulating deficit on the part of Mr. Fowler, alleges that this settlement was made by direction of the then Postmaster-General, now deceased; but there is no evidence of this fact, beyond his bare

assertion. However, it is not improbable. Whatever communications on the subject of Mr. Fowler's deficiencies the Sixth Auditor may have made to the late Postmaster-General, he made none to the present Pastmaster-General, who took the control of affairs in March, 1859, by the end of which month the deficit amounted to \$93,938. The law expressly requires that the Sixth Auditor " shall promptly report to the Postmaster-General " all delinquencies of Postmasters in paying over "the proceeds of their offices," but no communica tion on the subject was made by the Sixth Auditor. though with every quarterly account the deficit went on increasing, settlements being only made by appropriating the receipts of the running quarter

to meet the deficit of the quarter preceding. This process would have gone on till the deficit exceeded a whole quarter's receipts, had not the Postmaster-General been led, about the end of April, to make inquiries at the Auditor's office into the state of Mr. Fowler's accounts, and finding that no accounts had been rendered for the quarter ending with March 31, Mr. Fowler was required to render them immediately. Along with these accounts, which showed a deficiency of \$155,554. he sent confidential letters, addressed to the First Assistant Postmaster-General, confessing a defalcation and asking indulgence to meet it by the sale of property and borrowed money. Hence originated his removal and the other steps taken against him.

Nor was the Sixth Auditor the only officer who must have known the fact of Mr. Fowler's defiby law to make weekly deposits of his current receipts in the Sub-Treasury, and it is the duty of the Third Assistant Postmaster-General see that these deposits are made, and that they come up to the average weekly revenues. But, between the 1st of January, 1857, and the 1st of January, 1859, there were eleven weeks during which no such deposits were made, while they repeatedly fell so far below the general average, that the deficiency must have attracted the attention of the officer whose duty it was to look after these deposits. Yet, it does not appear that any communication of this fact was made to the Post master General. After the accession of the pres ent Third Postmaster-General, Mr. Fowler became more cautious in this particular. The deposits were made weekly, and in amounts not likely to excite suspicions on the part of one who had no other guide than the average of preceeding weeks, during all which time a defalcation had been going on.

MR. P.M. G. HOLT AND THE FOWLER DEFALCATION.

Every one must remember the extraordinary letter of Postmaster-General Holt, in which he sanctioned the violation of the United States Mail by his subordinates, for the plunder and destruction of what he was pleased to term incendiary documents. A more bold and flagrant violation of publie right and positive law has never been known i this or any other country. It is in the nature of things that crime begets crime, and when the Head of a Department sanctions an outrage upon public or private right, what wonder that his subordinate apply his principles to serve their own purposes During several months past, Mr. Holt has been encouraging and sanctioning the violation of the mails. At the same time, his subordinates have been plundering the revenues of the Department. If Mr. Holt had been mindful of the duties of hi office, how could the Fowler fraud have escaped detection? On the 16th of May, the House of Representatives called on Mr. Holt for an explanation. On the 5th of June, having taken nearly month to prepare his defense, he has furnished a letter to the Speaker of the House, which is worthy of the most serious attention, not only of Congress, but of the people of the United States. It is a most remarkable document, not only for the guilt that is acknowledged, but for what is vainly attempted to be concealed.

In that letter, Mr. Holt acknowledges, 1st, that one hundred and seventy thousand dollars have been embezzled in the New-York Post-Office! 2d, that ninety thousand dollars of that sum were embezzled during his administration of the office ! The blame for the concealment of eighty thousand he imputes to two men who are dead, and can make no defense of themselves, namely, his predecessor, Gov. A. V. Brown, and the Third Assistant. But Mr. Holt confesses that embezzlements were going on at the rate of nearly ten thousand dollars a month during the whole time he has been in office ! These embezzlements were in sums and under circumstances that, with any decree of care, could not, by his own confession, have been concealed a single week. What excuse does Mr. Holt offer for himself in this unexampled proceeding? Observe it well: He labors to cast the blame chiefly upon the Sixth Auditor, and indirectly on the Treasury Department. All that he says in regard to them is no doubt true; and, if true, their criminal neglect is plain. But is that any excuse for Mr. Holt ? and has he relieved his own Department? Any one who reads his letter must see that, while he makes the guilt of others plain, his own innocence is by no means established, and the complicity of

his Department is clear. There is a most remarkable concealment of dates and particulars. For instance: Mr. Holt undertakes to defend his Third Assistant, and says: On but TWO occasions, does there appear to have been such a falling off in the amount (of weekly deposits) as was calculated to awaken inquiry "and apprehension." Here is a confession that, on "two occasions," there was a falling off in Fowler's weekly deposits that should have awak-ened inquiry and apprehension. But nobody was awakened! Mr. Holt was so busy putting out the 'firebrands," as he termed Republican papers, that he never thought it worth while to stop Democratic stealing. Why was not Mr. Holt awakened? Why did he not inquire? Why did he give no alarm? Observe, he is not now speaking of the neglect of the Sixth Auditor, on whom he justly fixes criminal neglect of duty-nor is he speaking of the late Third Assistant, now deceased -but he is speaking of the present Assistant-of knowledge that was in his own department-of

knowledge that he himself should have had, if he was not sleeping on his post, and ignorant of what competent Postmaster-General should know. Two occasions," he says, should have awakened inquiry and apprehension. What was the date of these two occasions? What was the amount of falling off in each? Mr. Holt is silent on these point. Congress should compel him to answer.

MEXICAN AFFAIRS.

Accounts received from Havana by the Karnak, confirm the defeat of Uraga. It appears that this general, instead of marching direct upon the City of Mexico, turned aside to attack Guadalaxara, which Gen. Scott took with a garrison of 2,700 men. Uraga had 7,000 men, including some troops from Jalisco, by which he had been joined. It is stated that Miramon with his army reached Guadalaxara the same day, and that his cavalry were preparing to follow the flying enemy.

By the same arrival, we have further explanations as to Zuloaga's attempt to resume authority as President, and the suspension on the part of the foreign Ministers of diplomatic relations with Miramon, Miramon has never been acknowledged as President by the foreign Ministers, except in the character of substitute, and under a decree of Zuloaga, issued the 28th of February a year ago, but in which Zulonga, so far from resigning the Government, merely appointed Miramon to the temporary administration of it, reserving to himself the power to resume it at pleasure. Under what influence or encouragement does not precisely appear, Zuloaga, who has been living quietly in Mexico ever since he deputed his authority to Miramon, sent a notification on the 8th of May to the foreign Ministers that he had de termined to assume the active discharge of his duties. This notification was followed up the next day by printed copies of a decree recalling the powers which he had intrusted to Miramon. That same evening Miramon, who was just about to join his army on the march against Uraga, sen or Zuloaga, and obliged him to go with him on the same campaign. The foreign Ministers, however, on the strength of Zulonga's decree-and probably anticipating that the fall of Miramon was nighmet at the British Legation, and resolved to suspend diplomatic relations with Miramon-on the

the basis on which his character as President had hitherto been recognized. How this affair is to end does not appear. The report via Tampico that Zuloaga had escaped from Miramon, and had assumed the Presidency at the capital, receives no confirmation, and probably refers merely to the decree already referred to. Whether the foreign Ministers will adhere to the position they had assumed, now that Miramon has obtained another victory, remains to be seen, and also what will be the course of the Spanish Minister, who, at the last accounts, was on his way to the City of

The Express makes a desperate effort to put a brazen face on its mean attack on Abraham Lincoln because he was paid for his lecture in this City. Here is its rejoinder to our strictures:

" Did Henry Clay do such jobs, or John C. Calhoun ! Or, "Did Henry Clay do such jobs, or John C. Calhoun? Or, is even Horace Greeley thus paid, when he goes campaigning? The payment of Mr. Lincoln's expenses was one thing; the fee of \$200 for a speech now to be used to elect himself, is altogether another thing.

"Mr. Lincoln made the same speech (or lecture) in New-York, at the Cooper Institute, before the Young Men's REPUBLICAN meeting. Did he get \$200 additional here? The charge to employed.

meeting. Did he get \$200 additional here? The charge to exter was two shillings a head. As The Tribush is impartinlight, please shed more." -We cannot say what "jobs" Henry Clay or John C. Calhoun did; but, if they did any, we hope they were paid for them. And we should

consider that society or board very mean that would invite such men to come here from their distant homes to speak, and let them go away unpaid As to Horace Greeley, we can answer precisely and positively that he has tried both ways-being paid, and then not being paid, when he has been induced to leave his home and proper business to go off lecturing and speaking in remote localities,

and, upon full review and careful comparison, he likes being paid decidedly better than the other way. He has paid out a good many dollars of his own money as traveling expenses to and from places where he was invited to speak; and, when he was younger and greener, he used to think that quite the thing; since he has grown old and somewhat weary, he does not like it so well. And Mr. Lincoln, be it noted, is two years older still. The Express befogs itself inexcusably about Mr.

Lincoln's speech here. He spoke but once, and that in compliance with the invitation and contract of the literary association aforesaid. What arrangement, if any, that association made with any other, we do not know, nor is it any of our business. We only know that we paid our quarter to hear the speech, got the full worth of our money. and heartily thanked the association-or two asso ciations, if there was a Republican Young Men's interested-for giving us the opportunity. We enjoyed the Speech or Lecture as we could not have done had we participated at Mr. Lincoln's or any one's cost but our own. We rejoiced that he was to be paid, and that we had the privilege of contributing our mite.

The Albany Evening Journal expresses "sincere 'regret" that the private letter of Horace Greeley to Gov. Seward has been "called out." N. doubt. But The Journal expressed no "regret" at the appearance of Mr. Raymond's letter from Auburn and kindred attacks, whereby it was called out." On the contrary, The Journal began early and still persists in the imputation of inister motives for our difference of opinion at Chicago. There was no occasion, and no decent pretest, for making this difference a ground of subsequent bitterness or controversy. We sincerely desired that such controversy should be avoided; but, since it has been ordered otherwise, we have no "regret" to utter.

We trust that Congress will not adjourn without providing for the construction of a telegraph to the Pacific. This is a matter of pressing necessity, and no triffing obstacles should be allowed to pre vent it. Whatever bill may be passed should limit the price of dispatches to private parties to a reasonable figure. But, at any rate, let us have the telegraph.

MR. LINCOLN'S LECTURE.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune. SIR: Your article in relation to Mr. Lincoln in this

morning's paper does not quite do him justice. The story which the (dog) noble editors of The Express are trying to work up is briefly this: Mr. Lincoln had consented to give a literary lecture in Brooklyn in behalf of a committee of young men, when he was invited to speak upon political subject in New-York by the Young Men's Republican Club. To the latter be replied that he could speak but once in this district, but would speak in New-York as de sired, provided the Brooklyn Committee would give way. This they would not do, unless they could collect their usual fee for admission at the door. To this the New-Yorkers were obliged to submit.

Mr. Lincoln left home prepared to speak in Brook-lyn, and the first intimation he had to the contrary was from your notice of the coming address, which he read on the cars between Philadelphia and New-York.

The few hours intervening was all the time he had o prepare that remarkable address, which you have ince published as a campaign document. Had not The Express better try some other "hole?"

____ AMERICAN TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

To the Directors of the American Telegraph Company.

GENTLEMEN: The undersigned, stockholders of the American Telegraph Company, being alarmed at the present aspect of the pending controversy between the Directors and the Press, beg that you will call a meeting of the Stockholders as early as possible, to take this controversy into consideration, and express their views of the same.

Peter Cooper, Dudley Field by D. D. Field, Jannie L. Field by D. D. Field, J. Hepburn Clark (trustee), E. M. Archibald, Edward Cooper, Abraham S. Howitt, Horsee Galpen, John F. Gray, David Hondley, E. H. Gray, Edward Livermoore (trustee), James J. Ryan, James G. Bennett, M. Y. Besch for M. S. B., M. C. Riggs (accounter and agent), A. A. Low, Broyen Brothers & Co., James Vreeland, No. 12 Duane street.

The undersigned, Directors of the American Telegraph Company, at the request of many stockholders, who are alarmed at the catisting differences between the Company and the newspaper press, in relation to the changes in the tariff made and to be made by the Executive Committee, have this day requested the President to call a meeting of the shareholders, to be held at an early day, in the city of New-York, to consider whether a policy cannot be adopted to avert the disastrons effect of a warfare between the public press and the Company.

The object of this note is to request either your attendance in person, or the conferring of your proxy upon some discreet iriend, who is not a Director, as it will be more likely to lead to a satisfactory solution of the caleting difficulties.

CYRUS W. FIELD.

ABRAHAM S. HEWITT, WILSON G. HUNT.

ZENAS BARNEN, csq., President American Telegraph Com

ZENAS EARNEM, esq., President American Telegraph Company,
Dear Sir: The undersigned, Directors of the American Telegraph Company, in secondance with the by law in this case made and provided, respectfully request that you will call a meeting of the stockholders, to be held in the City of New-York, at as early a day as may be practicable, in accordance with the due advertisement of the said meeting, to consider the relations of the company with the newspaper press, and the alterations in the tariff which have been made, and the policy which should be adopted in reference thereto.

CYRUS W. FIELD,
ASRAHAM S. HEWITT,
WILSON G. HUNT,
SAM'L F. B. MORNE,

There will be a meeting of the shareholders of the American Telegraph Company, at No. 4 Wall street, New-York, on Thursday, June 28, at 12 o'clock, M.; and it is hoped that every shareholder will be present or represented.

CROPS IN COLUMBIA COUNTY .- A letter from Hudson says: "Crops in this county look fair to middling. Rye is the leading grain, and looks protty well. Potatoes show well. Fruit and vegetables both promis

THE LATEST NEWS

MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH From Washington

pecial Dispetch to The N. Y. Telbane WASHINGTON, Thursday, June 14, 1960.

THE BALTIMORE CONVENTION. Large numbers of delegates to the Bultimore

Convention have arrived, and are conferring with their friends in Congress as to the policy to be pursued there. The proximity between this capital and the Convention, together with the direct pe sonal influence which can be exercised by the Presi dent and Cabinet, are prejudicial to Mr. Douglas' ienterests. Every effort will be made to compass his defeat, no matter what else may follow. Mr. Douglas will suffer most at Baltimore from

the want of some able and influential leader in the South, who has position and character enough to give him weight with delegates from that section. Mr. Stephens of Georgia was expected to perform this part at Charleston, but could not attend, being then engaged in an important criminal case in Ala bama. He will now be kept away by illness, thus depriving Douglas of his important aid at the most critical juncture. The impression gains ground that the Convention

cannot agree upon any basis of compromise. Both interests are more hostile than when they separated before, and each charge the other with the respon sibility of that rupture. The South Carolina delegates are not com-

sioned to Baltimore, but a motion will be made for their admission on the same footing as other seced ers, which will necessarily be resisted. Two candidates are now regarded as almost in.

evitable. Mr. Davis will be urged by the Southern interest, but as his name may possibly prejudice the movement, a combination between Messrs. Hunter and Dickinson is now proposed as the most effective mode of striking Mr. Douglas down at the

Various Democratic Committees have been sent

here from the iron and coal regions of Pennsylvania, with a view of making political capital through pretended zeal for the tariff. Their united influence will not control a single vote in either branch of Congress. This whole movement is a sham, and the people of Pennsylvania should understand that the Democratic party in both Houses, with a few individual exceptions, are hostile to any modifica tion of the tariff whatever, and will oppose Mr. Morrill's bill to the bitter end. Mr. Bigler was the only one last night who voted against attaching the loan to the legislative bill.

SUPREME COURT JUDGE.

The friends of Attorney-General Black are ex erting every influence to secure his appointment to the Supreme Court for Judge Daniel's vacancy. His non-residence in the Judicial district, and the fact that one Pennsylvanian is already on the bench, are urged as objections, but will not operate with Mr. Buchanan, if he determines to confer the place. He has heretofore expressed an anxious desire to provide for Mr. Black, who is needy, and unsuited to practice his profession.

THE ADJOURNMENT.

The Senate took up Mr. Wilson's resolution to reseind the day of adjournment, and at Mr. Hale's suggestion fixed upon the 25th inst., which will give an additional week, if the House should concur. Messrs. Hale and Cameron expressed the conviction that the Democratic majority did not intend to pass the important measures which the House had sent over-Kansas, the Tariff, the Homestead, and the like, had long been doomed. and no extension of the session would save either.

The House referred the change of adjournment to the Committee on Ways and Means, with the intention of being governed by the state of business. With the exception of the incumbering amendments, which the Senate has added to the appropriations, the House might be ready to adjourn to-morrow or next day. For many years past, the public and private calendars have not been so well cleared, and this is the first time that the appropriation bills have been so far advanced that the amendments of the Senate have been printed and thoroughly scrutinized. Heretofore they have been delayed till the last hours of the session, when large sums were often voted by collusion or other contrivances, without the knowledge of any person but those directly interested.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD.

The Pacific Railroad goes over till next session but in the shape which the bill is now presented it might have been carried through the House. under the force of the previous question. An ascertained majority in the Senate stood ready to

THE JOHN BROWN RAID.

The Harper's Ferry Committee met this morning, to hear Mr. Mason's majority report, which occupied about an hour in reading. He makes the most of a bad case. Mr. Collamer submitted the views of the minority, which are concise but comprehensive, and compress all that need be said into a short compass. Both will be presented to the Senate to-morrow.

THE HOMESTEAD MEASURE.

The conference on the Homestead bills failed to reach any satisfactory agreement, as was anticipated. The Senate side obstinately held out and refused to make the least concession, or give their bill any vitality. The House was ready to yield something, if any practical good could have been accomplished, but no disposition was evinced to meet their friendly overtures.

THE ADMINISTRATION CORRUPTIONS.

The Covode Committee took no testimony to-day, and will meet again on Saturday, to consider the majority and minority reports. Mr. Davidson, late Marshal of the Northern District of Illinois, filed a letter from the Attorney-General to him, written during the contest between Messrs. Lincoln and Douglas, in which he distinctly admitted, that the election of the former would be most acceptable to the Administration, because he had less power to injure the Democracy than Douglas. Mr. Davidson's reply will also be produced and filed.

To the Associated Press.

To the Associated Press.

Washington, Thursday, June 14, 1860.

The extension of the session of Congrees beyond Monday is generally considered unavoidable, the Senators declaring that they cannot finish the public business before that time. Besides, the President adheres to the position he announced in his first annual message. He will approve no bills without an opportunity for full examination be afforded. According to present appearance a special Executive Session will be convened to consider the important matters periding or which may be communicated.

The report of the Committee on Elections in the Kentucky election case states the official unjority of Mr Anderson, the sitting member, to be three votes that in consequence of a mistake appearing upon the face of the poll books in some of the precises to the prejudice of Mr. Cusinau, notice of the contest to the prejudice of Mr. Cusinau, notice of the contest & the contest of the contest of the contest of the contest of the prejudice of Mr. Cusinau, notice of the contest & the contest of the contest of